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Letter dated 1 August 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 30 July 1994 of anti-Yugoslav policy of the Republic of Albania (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 71 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

* A/49/150.

ANNEX

Statement by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia issued on 30 July 1994

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its concern over the continuation of the Albanian policy of territorial expansionism, interference in internal affairs, abetting of separatism and the provocation of border incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

The latest example of this policy is the message addressed recently by the President of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha, to the self-styled president of the "Republic of Kosovo" on the occasion of the session of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo. President Berisha found yet another opportunity to promote openly the non-existent "Republic of Kosovo" and to call upon Albanian separatists to continue to serve the great Albanian goals, on "Albanian Territories". In this way he voiced once again territorial claims and attacked the constitutional order and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Aspirations for great Albania were confirmed also in the recent statement by President Berisha at Tirana who, speaking about Albanians outside Albania, said that "7 million Albanians constitute an ethnic and geographical continuity and a compact population on their own soil". This is eloquent proof that the leadership of Albania evidently ignores the generally accepted positions of the international community that the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. These positions of the Republic of Albania constitute a gross violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Paris Charter.

In order to mask this policy which causes increasing concern in the Balkans and Europe, President Berisha is fabricating accusations against Serbia and Yugoslavia and other Albanian neighbours.

These messages and similar statements of the leading personalities of Albania are the basis of the policy of a systematic provocation of incidents on the Yugoslav-Albanian border, with ever more frequent attempts to infiltrate illegally armed persons and terrorist groups from Albania into Yugoslavia. The Albanian authorities bear the exclusive responsibility also for the latest tragic border incident of 27 July 1994 in the area of the border security post of Liken. On that occasion two armed persons illegally entered Yugoslavia from Albania and, 300 metres deep into the Yugoslav territory, opened fire against a Yugoslav border patrol. In self-defence and acting according to the rules of the border service, the Yugoslav patrol returned fire and in consequence the two terrorists lost their lives. This, as well as many other border incidents, show that Albania does not abide by the international norms concerning respect for inter-State borders, as well as the commitments it undertook at the last meeting of the Main Joint Commission for Border Incidents held at Belgrade in June.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its particular concern that the President of the Republic of Albania, Sali Berisha, has promised

continuous assistance to Albanian separatists in their policy of the destabilization of Kosovo and Metohija and their secession from Serbia and Yugoslavia. The Albanian Government bears full responsibility for the consequences of this unacceptable policy which is dangerous for peace.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls upon the Albanian side also on this occasion to desist from inciting Albanian separatist in Kosovo and Metohija. Such policy poses a threat to peace and security in the Balkans and can bring no benefit to the Albanian people either.

The Yugoslav side reiterates its readiness to open a political dialogue with Albania in order to ease the existing tensions in their mutual relations and pave the way for their normalization.

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